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Letters from the Far East. On Sunday the Journal will publish the first of a series of letters from the wellknown correspondent Frank G. Carpenter, describing his journeyings in Japan, China, Corea and other Asiatic countries. Much has been written about these countries by tourists following the beaten track of travel, which affords but a superficial view of the real life, customs and character of the people. Mr. Carpenter, as indicated in his first letter, purposes to go far beyond the ordinary lines of travel, which for the most part include only a few seaport cities, and to penetrate the interior and to visit places which are practically unknown to the outside world. Among other matters of interest he will make a study of the industrial conditions and prospects-a subject of especial importance to Americans since the Chinese are beginning to enter various lines of manufacturing which will bring them into direct competition with our own. Mr. Carpenter is especially qualified for these investigations. This will be his second visit to these regions; he knows what he wants to see and how to see it; he is remarkably observant, and, above all, hes the happy faculty of telling what the publie cares most to know about foreign countries, and of telling it in graphic style. His letters, which the Journal considers itself fortunate in having secured, will be far more interesting and instructive than the correspondence of the average sightseer whose so-called facts are apt to be the result of hasty impressions and inaccurate hearsay. The opening letter outlines his tour and is a key to his plans, and should be read by all.

The series will appear in successive issues of the Sunday Journal

Democratic papers say Senator Hill's speech was tame. Yet it seems to have driven many of them wild.

It looks now as if the fall elections would show a Republican quorum without count ing Democrats present but not voting.

The Republican press will indorse any speech and any vote by any Senator which will prevent the passage of the Wilson bill.

A first-class ticket is a thousand votes gained; a third-rate ticket is a thousand votes lost-a difference of two thousand

The delegates elected last night owe to the people of Marion county to nominate a ticket of clean men who have the confidence of their fellow-citizens.

There is a fresh call for the abrogation of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty on the ground that while the United States has always observed its provisions Great Britain never

Instead of investigating a Democratic judge who evidently did his duty as saw it, why does not the House investigate the Cleveland-Carnegie armor-plate

scandal'

It is said that three Democrats are sure to vote against the Senate tariff bill. This makes it very close, but if two more votes could be secured its defeat would be al-

If the men inside the Democratic party propose to devote themselves to branding as traitors those who are not for the Wilson bill there will be a quickening of the branding iron industry.

Senator Harris, of Tennessee, who has deposed Senator Voorhecs as manager of the Senate tariff bill, will learn at early day that his plantation manners will not go down with Republican Senators.

A German physician, Dr. Helbing, says he has cured twenty cases of frost bite by electricity. If this cure is fective in political frost bite Dr. Helbing will be in immediate demand by the Demo-

cratic party. If it is true that Mrs. Lease demands 2200 a speech before delivering, she will not be engaged for many addresses by the Populists in Indiana, unless the bonanza mine owners have begun to furnish the sinews

If the enthusiastic delegate or spectator in to-day's convention who is in the habit a shout whenever a delegation his candidate could restrain himwork of the convention could be

The lumber interest of the country, with a product valued at \$600,000,000 a year. to Canada, but to appease the Louisiana sugar planters, with a product of only \$23,000,000 a year, a tax of \$40,000,000 will be imposed upon the people.

"One of the evils of the situation in the mugwump organ, Harper's Weekly, "is the existence of an unwholesome desire for studying the course of that eminent Democrat, David Bennett Hill.

In the third installment of his serial Peffer defended the Coxey commonweal movement and said Congress ought to pass

straight double-track railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and another from the great lakes to the gulf. "Then," he said, "the dark clouds would roll away and be dissipated as the morning mist." The suggestion is worthy of its source. The army of unemployed, or those who really desire employment, do not ask the government to engage in railroad building in order to give them work. All they ask is that the Democratic party will take its foot off the neck of the industries of the country so they may get their old jobs back. As Senator Peffer expects to vote for the Wilson bill, perhaps he can explain why the government should provide employment for those who have been robbed of it by the

Democratic party.

INDIANA INTERESTS BETRAYED. The census tables for 1890 show that \$132,-405,366 was invested in manufactures in Indiana, employing 124,349 persons, who were paid \$51,749,976 as wages, producing goods valued at \$226,825,082, made from materials which cost \$130,119,106. If the census bad been taken in January, 1893, the totals would have been much larger because of the rapid growth of industries in the gas beit during these years. When the free trade paralysis fell upon the industries of the country no State in the Union was making more satisfactory progress therein

A few days since the Journal published the census statistics of each industry in the State. They were very important facts for those who believe in Indiana and its resources. The list of industries began with the manufacture of agricultural implements. They show that in this important industry 3,394 persons were employed in 1890, receiving \$1,765,637 as wages, using \$2,306,039 worth of materials, the product of other labor, and producing \$5,756,131 in goods. This industry has paid unusually gh wages—an average of \$520 a year fo all grades of employes. The duty on this class of goods has kept out the competition which would have sprung up in other countries, particularly Canada. The Wilson bill puts agricultural implements on the free which means that Canada, just over the border, with its cheaper labor, shall have free competition for the markets se cured to Indiana by the McKinley law. Not only that, but the articles out of which agricultural implements are made pay duty, while the finished product is free Take another article-"lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts." In 1890 15,822 people engaged in this industry earned \$4,773,752 in wages, giving value to \$10,568,376 worth of material, and turnng out products valued at \$19,964,293. This class of products is moderately protected now, but under the Wilson bill Canada is admitted to our markets on equal terms with the Indiana producer of lumber. Still another article-"flour and grist mill products." The product of the flouring and other mills in Indiana which turn wheat, corn, oats and other cereals into a score of food products aggregated \$31,239,627 in 1890, purchasing, chiefly of the farmers of Indiana, \$26,603,127 worth of wheat, corn and oats for milling purposes. Not only are all these goods put upon the free list, but the reciprocal treaties with Cuba, Germany and other countries which gave our millers all the trade of Cuba and largely increased it in Germany are abrogated by

There are other industries and employments, developing under the McKinley law, which every Democrat in Senate and House has voted to give away to cheaper wage competitors in other countries. They may not be traitors to the Democratic party, but, what is of vastly more consequence, they are traitors to the industrial interests of Indiana.

the Voorhees bill.

# REPUBLICANS AND SENATOR HILL.

No sensible Republican will be alarmed because the Cleveland organs are declaring that the Republican press is applauding Senator Hill for the speech which he de livered on Monday, as the sensible Republican knows that neither Republican paper nor spokesman is going over to the Democracy of David B. Hill. The situation is just here: The mass of Republicans are theroughly convinced that either the Wilson or the Voorhees bill will result in a general lowering of wages in this country, in all employments where wages and salaries are paid, to a figure much nearer the European level than now prevails. In the judgment of Republicans this means a lower standard of living for those who find einployment at reduced wages, and idleness for those who will have lost their employment by the transfer of the industries in which they are engaged to Europe, as anticipated by the Wilson bill advocates. To compel people who have enjoyed the comforts and privileges which high wages and salaries afford to accept a lower standard of living, with fewer comforts and still fewer privileges, will be sure to prove a source of demoralization and gradual degradation. The mass of Republicans view this as an unparalleled calamity, more disastrous in its consequences than a general war. So viewing it, they will sustain their representatives in making any possible combinations to defeat the tariff measures before Congress. If Senator Hill is in accord with the Republican purpose to defeat these measures, it is not only proper, but a duty to sustain him and court his assistance. He may oppose the Wilson and the Voorhees bill on different lines than Republicans would choose, but so long as there is reason to believe that it is his purpose to vote against these calamity-fraught bills not to recognize his assistance would be unwise in the extreme.

Some one may suggest that "it is not good politics." The Journal cannot say as to that. The Republicans probably could carry the country with larger majorities if the Wilson bill should become a law, but there are things more important than Republican majorities. Among those things are the prosperity and the well-being of the mass of the American people. If the Wilson bill should be enacted Republicans who have made the subject a study believe that the present general conditions will continue until a reduction of wages would put American wage earners on the European plane. That done, the favorable conditions of 1892 could not be attained for years, even if a Republican Presider and Congress were

Cleveland tariff bill can be defeated in the Senate or postponed until a Republican House shall be elected this fall, it is the first duty of Republicans, as patriotic citizens, to welcome reinforcements from whatever source they may come, and to fight on the same line with them.

It is entirely within the bounds of safe

#### THE TEN-DOLLAR DEMOCRACY.

assertion to say that no more ridiculous proposition was ever made in any parliamentary body than that by which the Democrats of the House propose to create a quorum. All parliamentary bodies have some means of obtaining a quorum, the most obvious being to compel the attendance of absentees and to count members who are present, but decline to vote. The latter was the rule adopted by the Fiftyfirst Congress and enforced with such excellent results by Speaker Reed. Everybody remembers what a great outcry the Democrats raised about the enforcement of this rule, and how quickly they repealed it when they got a majority. But now they need a quorum, and need it bad Although they have a large majority in the House a considerable part of the session has been wasted in trying to get quorum. Under the Reed rule they could make up for Democratic absentees by counting Republicans present and not voting, but they repealed the Reed rule and are ashamed to re-enact it. So they resort to police court methods and propose that, whenever a member who is present in the House shall fail to vote when his name is called, and whenever a member absent without leave, he shall be fined \$10. They will not make a quorum by counting members who are present and not voting, but will fine them \$10 for each and every offense. This attempt to measure principles by dollars and cents, and to express parliamentary law in terms of money value is worthy of a party which was ready to go to war in defense of the doctrine that a member who is present and not voting is not present at all. The proposed ten-dollar rule assumes, first, that no member of the House can have a principle worth more than ten dollars, and, second, it would give every member the privilege of disregarding a rule of the House as many times as he pleased at the rate of \$10 for each offense. And this ridiculous proposition was reported by a Democratic committee on rules, with the approval of a Democratic Speaker!

#### AN INFAMOUS SCHEME OF THE NA-TIONAL BANKS.

One of "Lieutenant" Browne's devices for keeping up the spirits of the commonwealgeneral order at the close of each day's march complimenting them on their endurance and urging them to hold out. The telegraph has told of their reception at Addison, Pa., where a small army of mountaineers, full of bad whisky, received them with wild whoops and subjected them to all sorts of rough treatment. They hooted the banners, jeered the marchers, tried to set fire to the lieutenant's fur overcoat, started a number of impromptu fights and made life very burdensome for the pilgrims. In his general order that night Lieutenant Browne, after congratulating them on their splendid march of fourteen miles through the slush, and snow, and water, said: "Be on your guard tonight that your insidious enemies, tools of the national banks, do not fill you up with moonshine and rob you of your hardearned laurels." This shows the Lieutenant's eminent fitness for his position. None but a man of the shrewdest insight and the greatest worldly wisdom; in fact, none but a man of genius would have been able to fathom so quickly the diabolical schemes of the national banks and discern in the wild denizens of the mountains their subsidized tools to undermine the Coxey movement. The Lieutenant not only recognized the mountaineers as tools of the national banks, but his familiarity with national banking methods enabled him to penetrate their schemes. Their instructions from the banks being to get the commonwealers drunk they first proceeded to get drunk themselves, hoping, of course, that the spectacle of their enjoyment would rouse the slumbering appetite of the marchers and make them easy victims. It was a shrewd scheme, and as infamous as it was shrewd. It is such things as this that make the national banks so odious to patriots of the Coxey school. Senator Voorhees ought to ventilate this matter thor-

oughly in his next great speech. The Voice, which is a hypocritical hollerthan-thou paper with a self-issued license to siander and revile everybody who does not choose to agree with it, has a cartoon representing ex-Senator Platt in the guise the Savior of mankind, driving the money changers of Tammany out of the Albany "temple." Under the picture is the legend, supposed to be issuing from Platt's lips: "It is written that this house shall be a temple of justice, but ye have made it a den of thieves. Hand me over a part of the swag." If a wicked, unregenerate high license paper had so parodied holy writ and used a sacred subject for the basis of a political cartoon, what a sacrilegious thing it would have been in the opinion of the Voice!

Coal miners throughout the country ought to recognize the fact that, owing to the shutting down of many mills and manufactories, the demand for coal has fallen off very materially. That being the case, they can hardly expect mine owners and operators to keep up the wage standminers are concerned, the Journal does not understand that they have any present grievance. If they go out on April 21 un der the order of the United Mine Workers' convention it will be purely a strike of sympathy on their part, and, moreover, be a violation of contract. If they break the existing contract they can hardly blame the operators if they distrust

Harper's Weekly enunciates the remarkable political theory that discord is preferable to harmony in a progressive political organization, and says of the Demoeratic party: "All the disordered political a bill providing for the construction of a elected in 1896. If, by he assistance of Sen-

ator Hill and his Democratic associates, the | the leaders have been trying their best to make the discordant elements welcome and comfortable under the same roof. The task has been impossible, and has so completely paralyzed the party that it has accomplished next to nothing for the public welfare, while discord and disunion have grown with its apparent prosperity at the polls," This might seem like a reflection upon the mugwumps by one of their organs, some people having the belief that those peculiar beings joined the Democracy some time ago, but the Weekly says not so. The burden of its cry is that the mugwumps joined Cleveland and not the Democratic party. This being the case, ideal conditions must exist in their select circle. Cleveland and the mugwumps having fallen out. And yet they do not seem happy.

During the nine months which ended with March the aggregate payments for pensions were \$107,151,497, which is \$13,655,566 less than during the corresponding period of the preceding year. That is, in nine months a sum of money larger than the average monthly disbursement has been taken away from the pensioners and those who deserve pensions. Very few pensions are being allowed now, while the natural dropping off and the suspensions have reduced the payments. And the work has just been

It is gratifying to learn by a second dispatch from Madrid that the first one stating that Senor Emilio Castelar had joined the Monarchists was erroneous. Senor Castelar has long been recognized as one of the ablest and most advanced liberals in Europe. He is the most eloquent orator in Spain, and has spoken and written a great deal in favor of republicanism. The dispatch stating that he had abandoned the cause seemed incredible, and it is gratifying to learn that it was not true.

As most of the coal miners voted the Democratic ticket last year they ought to be willing to take advice from Mr. Cleveland. In his message to Congress he said it would be far better for workingmen to accept lower wages and steady work, than to draw higher wages and not have employment all the time. He did not express any opinion on the situation which, thanks to his administration, has prevailed for some time past, viz., no work and no wages,

The performances of Speaker Crisp during the past few days must have convinced ex-Speaker Reed that as a "Czar" he is not in it, compared with his successor. When a Speaker refuses to listen to a point of order, ignores appeals from the decision of the Chair, and recognizes members simply to order them to sit down, they will conclude that as a Czar he entirely eclipses Thomas B. Reed, of Maine.

The News finds fault with the Sixth dis trict congressional convention, which nominated Hon. Henry U. Johnson, be cause "Those present were clearly of the impression that they were the people." Something must be forgiven the Republicans this year, especially those of the Sixth district. If they are not all of the people, they are a pretty large part.

It is said that Mr. Cooper is the only Democratic Representative from Indiana who will vote to repeal the tax which prevents the issue of State bank notes. The Journal hopes that this report is true nevertheless, it fears that when the whip of the solid South caucus is cracked about their ears they will follow their masters like little men.

### BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

How Tommy Missed His Supper. Tommy-Say, paw.

Mr. Figg-Well? "If Virginia is the mother of Presidents is Pennsylvania the Pa?" Finds It Useful. The man who is in proverbs versed

Can often, often save his jaw By cutting off all dry debate With an old and rusty saw. Never Been Tested. Tourist-Is it against the law to poin an empty gun at a man in this country? Arizona Abe-Can't tell, pardner, can't tell. It wouldn't be no use, if they was, cause if a feller would pint an empty gu

at a man in this country they wouldn't be

nothin' left of him worth bringin' to trial

after the smoke had rolled away. Forensie Fire. "And now, gentlemen of the jury shouted the young lawyer, running his long fingers through his flowing locks, "now, gentlemen of the jury, I ask you as men and as citizens of this great and glorious Republic, if the spotless character of my client is to be permitted to suffer from the words uttered by that-by that-by that vermiform appendix who sits in the witness box with perjury stamped all over

A writer in a New York paper advocates the dropping of the "g" from a certain class of words because British notabilities do so, and their English is not open to criticism. This writer, who is doubtless one of the gentlemen who watches the London weather reports in order to know when to roll up his trousers, has evidently slipped a cog. What he wants to drop must be the "h" instead of the "g." But if English notabilities choose to talk of their "bloomin" 'orses" and the "charmin' Hamerican girls" it hardly seems a good reason why the rest of the world should do so, don't you

The charges against Bishop Bonacum, of Nebraska, are likely to culminate in a sensational church trial. The complaint comprises fifteen charges and 115 specifications. The charges included maladministration of office, tyranny and oppression, insubordination, inciting strife, personal slander, arbitrary use of power, violation of the statutes, misappropriation of church funds, falsehood, speculation with church funds, gambling, subornation of perjury, and many others. The complaining priests declare that if they cannot get a hearing from Monsignor Satolli they will carry the case

The Hon, David Dudley Field, who died at his home in New York yesterday, filled a large place in the history of the times in which he lived and, as an advocate of legal and social reforms, rendered distinguished service to the country. He was a great lawyer, and during an unusually long professional career his great abilities were constantly directed to the promoting of legal reforms and simplifying legal methods. Mr. Field was in his ninetleth year, and his remarkable vitality is shown by the fact that only last week he returned from a pleasure trip to Europe.

There is a movement on foot for a re-Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia in Washington, D. C.,

seem to be a fitting time for the once foemen but now friends to get together and fight their battles over again.

"Immoral celibacy" is what Willie Wilde says his late wife, Mrs. Frank Leslie, wished to condemn him to by getting a divorce decree that forbade his remarrying. Willie is frank, but at least he is no Breckinridge. The Englishman's opinion seems to be that to be married is to be moral; the Kentuckian and his counsel think differ-

A Boston paper, the sedate and ladylike Transcript at that, speaks of a "brace" of Wagner operas to be sung in that city. Hevings! Even a paper of the woolly West would hardly dare to allude to the sacred "Vogner" in language commonly applied to the nimble rabbit or the elusive snipe.

L. S.: Mark Twain is now in Europe. He is said to have two novels in course of preparation.

#### THE INDIANA PRESS.

Hill's speech is worm-wood and gall to the cuckoos,-Crawfordsville Journal. This year's crop of Democratic platforms will make mighty interesting reading.-Sullivan Union. If the Democrats are pleased with the result of the recent elections, they are keep-

ing their pleasure a profound secret .- Winchester Journal. The Republican latch string is out, the door is open to all who will enter, join the ranks and subscribe to the principles of good government.-South Bend Tribune. A Chicago judge has decided that the whisky trust is a "dangerous combination." This should be a warning to the

Among other evils of this year it is said this is the "seventeen-year locust" season. If there is anything else Democracy wants to inflict send it along.-Greencastle Ban-

senior Senator from Indiana .- Fort Wayne

Once let it be certainly known that the Wilson bill will be defeated in the Senate, and a revival of trade such as we had before the election in 1892 will follow.-Monticello Herald.

In his first trial Cleveland was turned out after a term of four years, but now it seems as if the people are ready to dispense with his services after one year's trial.-Muncie News.

Democrats are subdivided into tariff Dem ocrats, anti-tariff Democrats, cuckoos, mugwumps, Tillmanites, Populists, silverites and a whole lot more of lesser importance

and notoriety.-Lawrenceburg Press. The whole tendency of the present national administration has been in alienation of all pride and sentiment in American institutions. It has been in discouragement of the growth of Americanism.-Brookville

In looking over the Congressional Record the Cabinet officers and every feature of our government, one is amazed to see how completely every department is dominated and controlled by the Southern Confeder-

#### ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

acy.-Bluffton Chronicle.

Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to a friend, writes: "If any one asks how I am, tell them I feel like a disestablished church with bracing breezes blowing around me.' The marriage of Miss Hattle Blaine and Mr. Truxton Beale will take place on April 30 in Washington. It will be a quiet home wedding, and the young couple, it is understood, will sail soon after for Europe. Mrs. Alexander, the novelist, has been lame for two years from a curious cause, She suffered serious hurt to the knee, owing to her cramped position in the dress circle of a London theater one evening, and she is now unable to walk without a

When the French author, Paul Bourget, made a tour of the slums of New York, a few evenings ago, the only thing which interested him was a slot machine which was a pack of playing cards. Into succession before an ace card dropped out, which entitled him to a cigar. Sleep has been one of Lord Rosebery's chief difficulties. "Turn on thy noiseless hinges, delicate sleep," has been his unheeded prayer many and many a night, and often, after a harassing day at the County Council or the Foreign Office, when he has tossed awhile in restlessness, he has got up, dressed himself and patrolled a London square in the middle of the night.

Julius Nelson has been a zealous local preacher in the M. E. Church, of New York, for nineteen years at an annual salary of \$300, and at the end of that period he finds himself \$100 in debt. Year after year he has asked the conference to advance him to an eldership. His case came up before the conference in Brookyln Saturday, and it moved him to tears when h was at last ordained an elder.

Paul Bourget, the French novelist, is perhaps the most remarkable European who has traveled in this country. He has written to friends in Paris that he hasn't seen enough of Americans to criticise them or their institutions; yet monsieur has been with us six months and traveled over thousands of miles of railway. Most visitors from abroad have us sized up within six weeks after landing in New York,

A young woman appeared in Herald Square, New York, on Monday afternoon wearing a suit that realized the most advanced ideas of the dress reformers. She was plump and shapely, and her black hair clustered in curls about her head. Her costume was of a delicate gray blue, and the full bloomers were held by leggings of the same color. She wore a loose jacket, with a pleasing commingling of masculine and feminine lines; and she seemed oblivious of the attention she attracted as she pushed her bicycle along An amusing description is given of the appearance of Melba, the great prima donna. when she first went to Paris to take lessons of Marchesi. "Her plain woolen dress. too short in the skirt, looked like the last year's cut of an obscure provincial town. the combination of colors showed that she had not the least notion of what taste is in dress, and her hat looked as if it had been made for any one else's head but hers." That was only a chrysalis stage, for to-day she is noted for being one of the most superbly dressed women that ever

#### trod the stage. SHREDS AND PATCHES.

My hands are empty, but they are clean. Louis Kossuth. We Republicans want some more elections; we like 'em .- New York Tribune. It takes about four generations of riches

to produce a boy without freckies .- Atchi-

Hens' eggs are reported in some parts of Kansas as large as hallstones.-Kansas City Journal. Reporter-I have a story here on heraldry. City Editor-Give it to the knight

son Globe.

editor.-Judge Bourne says his wife was a pensive maiden before marriage. Now she is expensive.—Philadelphia Record. As a rule, a single man is rarely discovered leading a double life. So much for bachelorhood.—Tammany Times. You can praise one man to another with out offense, providing the man who praised is dead.—Atchison Globe. The trouble with many of our poets is

Senator Hill may possibly beat Harrison. Reed, McKinley et al. out of the next Republicen nomination.-Washington Post. "This would be a nice world," said the careworn editor, "if writers had more originality and compositors less,"-Washington

This talk about Voorhees for President

in 1896 must make Waite and Coxey think

they have a chance, too .- Philadelphia In-

that they mistake their poetic license for

a liquor license.-Atlanta Journal.

The Hon. D. B. Hill ought to have been an undertaker. As a layer out of political corpses he is without a successful rival. -Philadelphia Press. Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lease-stage name Mary Ellen, as heretofore-is said to be learning to ride a bicycle. She has already

mastered the goat.-Chicago Tribune.

The Very Worst. Detroit Free Press. As a sample of Kentucky oratory the argument made by Col. Phil Thompson in the Breckinridge case is among the worst that could have been produced from all the ora-

# WANTS TO FIGHT HILL

A Southern Democrat Alleged to Be Giving Voice to Threats.

He Is Said to Be Anxious to Pick a Quarrel with the New Yorker on Account of the Latter's Speech.

VOORHEES'S UNHOLY WORK

The Veil Torn Off Some of the Senate Tariff Amendments.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon Discusses the Measure-David B. Hill Advocates One of Speaker Reed's Rules.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal, WASHINGTON, April 13.-There was a most sensational report about the hotel corridors this morning in regard to a threatened encounter between a well-known Southern Senator and David B. Hill. The rumor has it that this Democratic Senator, whose seat is very near that of the New Yorker, and whose reputation for fighting is well known, intends to pick a quarrel with Mr. Hill at the first opportunity and use this as an excuse to injure, if not to do something worse to, the author of the great speech which has so engrossed the public attention for the last few days. The trouble is on account of this selfsame speech. The Democratic Senator, who boasting of his intentions, has taken the speech as a personal and party insult, and considers himself constituted to be the defender of the Democratic party. He claims that every word of the speech is a blow at Democracy, the South and the representatives thereof. The Senator himself is not nor has he been known hitherto as a defender of the administration, but his sudden zeal in the defense of the tariff bill is put down as a desire to defend some of the trusts protected by the iniquitous bill. Whether those threats made in hotel corridors will amount to anything no one can tell. But that they are noised about and commented on to-day is beyond question. If, however, the Southern Senator thinks that he will have an easy opponent in Senator Hill he will find himself mistaken. While the New Yorker does not pose as a professional pugilist nor as a seeker after fistic fame, he, nevertheless, has a record for self-defense. Senator Hill bears on his neck a scar, the result of a brutal attempt at assassintion. At that time he used his good right arm as well as he used his strong voice on Monday, and should the belligerent Southerner attack him now he will find Senator Hill a foeman worthy of his steel. Sober second thought may, however, bring the Southern Democratic Senator to his senses, and the tariff bill fight may yet be fought out in the Senate and not in the arena.

# A VICIOUS MEASURE.

Senator Voorhees's Amendments

the Tariff Bill Dissected. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 13.-The more the Senate tariff bill is examined the more vicious the measure appears. A Republican well versed in tariff matters says: "Senator Voorhees, in his speech on the tariff bill, bitterly denounced specific duties as a fraud upon the consumer. Daniel should avoid the discussion of such matters and confine himself exclusively to the use of adjectives. The country has long since been aware of the fact that he possesses but little information upon any subject, and none of any consequence upon economic questions, and his effort to appear well informed as to the effect of tariff rates only subjects him to greater ridicule. Evidently he had not made the least investigation of the matter, but had accepted the ante-bellum ideas of Mills. who is a devout adherent of the exploded theories of John C. Calhoun. Mills, however, with all his pratings about the injustice of specific duties, is very careful not to touch them when they affect Southern products. The assertion that specific duties are undemocratic has no foundation whatever. Secretary Manning made an exhaustive investigation of the subject in 1886 and, in a report to Congress, recommende that a commission of experts be appointed to further extend specific rates. Se Fairchilds likewise advocated the adoption of specific rates as the only protection against the enormous frauds that were constantly being practiced by undervaluation

"An examination of the schedules wil readily disclose the sectional character of the measure and the hypocrisy of the rebel brigadiers in their condemnation of specific rates. In reforming the Wilson bill the subposed of Jones, Vest and Mills, erased every specific duty in the chemical schedule all Northern industries, but as soon as the reached clays and earths, Southern products, a specific duty was retained. When they came to marble, a Georgia and Tennessee product, the specific duty was not touched, but a few lines further along grindstones were given a black mark. In the lead schedule, a Missouri product, the advalorem rate of 15 per cent. was stricken out and a specific one of % of a cent per pound inserted. In the agricultural schedule hay, hops, potatoes and onions were changed to an ad valorem of 20 per cent. while rice, with a specific duty of 11/2 cents per pound, was left untouched, while sugar was restored with a specific duty of nearly 1% cents per pound. Apples, currants, grapes and prunes were changed to an ad valorem duty, while oranges and lemons were retained with a specific rate. "Voorhees's utterances against trusts, which he and his colleagues had labored two months to satisfy, was an exhibition

of effrontery that would abash an ordinary demagogue. It is a well-known fact that Voorhees and Vest were night after night in secret consultation with Fairbanks, the representative of the Whisky Trust, and with the Havemyers, of the Sugar Trust, and that these two schedules were made to the satisfaction of these interests. The sugar schedule, upon its face, shows this to be a fact. First, a duty of 1 cent a pound is placed on sugars polarizing 80 degrees, and from that to 90 degrees one-onehundredth of a cent for each additional degree, and from 90 to 98 degrees two-onehundredths of a cent for each degree, and above 98 degrees one-eighth of a cent per pound additional. Now, why should a degree above 90 degrees be taxed at two-onehundredths of a cent, while the same proportion of saccharine strength below that was taxed only one-one-hundredth of a cent? simply to give the trust that much more protection on refined sugar. The last addition, however, in the interest of the trust, was that of placing one-eighth of a cent per pound in addition to duty fixed by the polariscope test on all sugars above 16 Dutch standard. There are low-grade sugars, testing but 80 degrees by the polariscope, which are above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, and, by reason of their color standard, compete with refined sugars, and to prevent this competition the committee gave the trust one-eighth of a cent per pound additional protection. "A more complicated schedule was never than that adopted by Senator Voorhees and

incorporated in a tariff bill for the plundering of consumers by the operators of trusts his colleagues on sugar, and yet this shameless demagogue has the audacity to rise in the Senate and extol his own virtues and affect to abhor the vices of others. It is not surprising that the Democratic press has at last discovered and are endeavoring to unmask this prince of hypocrites and demagogues, who, for thirty years, has played shuttlecock on every important public question.

SPEECH BY MITCHELL. Oregon's Senator on the Tariff Bill-

Hill Favors a Reed Rule. WASHINGTON, April 13,-There were but ten Democratic Senators present when the Senate met to-day and about half as many more Republicans. Mr. George gave notice that on Tuesday next Mr. McLaurin would address the Schate on the tariff

The urgency deficiency bill was taken up and Mr. Cockrell offered an amendment, | pleted in about two months.

which was agreed to, appropriating \$46,500 for the mint at Philadelphia, made necessary by the unprecedented coinage of gold at that mint. The question of the destruction of plates and reports prepared for the census was again taken up and discussed by Mr. Manderson. The discussion was continued until 1 o'clock, when the urgent deficiency bill was displaced by the tariff bill, and Mr. Peffer resumed his speech. At its conclusion Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, was recognized. In the beginning of his speech he described the events and policles which produced the Republican party and on which that party still stood. While discussing the question of duties on live stock and agricultural articles in general Mr. Mitchell was interrupted by Mr. Gray, who asserted that farmers were not affected beneficially by a protective tariff and that the duties on agricultural articles in the McKinley bill were put in as a sop to the farmers, who did not know that they could not be benefited by a protactive tariff. Mr. Mitchell inquired why the Democratic party had put a duty of 85 per cent.

on rice, if a protective duty on farm prod-ucts did not protect. "The Democratic party had not done so," replied Mr. Gray.
"Well, why did the committee put a duty of 86 per cent. on rice?" persisted Mr. Mitchell. "I am not on the committee, and therefore cannot answer." was Mr. Gray's re-

ply, who then went on to say that when you come to take down an artificial edifice like the McKinley bill, which was founded on avarice and fraud, various devices had to be resorted to to placate the avarice of the protected individuals. Senator Aldrich expressed the hope that Senator Gray would endeavor to remove the excrescences on the bill as it came

from the House. Senator Mitchell resumed his speech lwelling on the agricultural features of the bill and arraigned the Democratic party for placing so many farm products on the free ist. In conclusion Mr. Mitchell quoted from a speech made by Senator Voorhees in 1881 to show that he was once a protectionist. He then gave a startling list of calamities and disasters which had afflicted the country since Cleveland's inauguration, describing in glowing terms the prosperity of the country under the proective system, and wound up as follows: "The bill as it stands to-day is based on no definite, well-recognized principle or pol-icy of customs taxation. It is neither free trade nor protection, and yet it is both. But one consideration seems to have been uppermost in the minds of its makers, and that is, how shall we frame this bill, wherein shall we make it free trade and wherein protection, so as to assure us of enough votes to secure its passage? This, Mr. President, is statesmanship of the highest order. The bill is sectional in the extreme in its general make-up, giving protection to the products and industries of one section and denying that protection to another. In a word, the pending bill is a legislative monstrosity, with the head of a man, the arms of a dragon, the tall of the claws of a bear. It is un-American, unlemocratic, unrepublican. It is a dangerous menace to the prosperity and general walfare of the people of the United States, and hence it is that the voice of patriotsm, of Americanism, of republicanism, and of real Democracy demands that it be strangled in the legislative womb and never

be permitted to be born. At the conclusion of Mr. Mitchell's speech few minutes after 5 o'clock, Senator Chandler moved that the Senate adjourn and demanded the yeas and nays. Pending this the Vice President laid before the Senate a message from the President transmitting some Hawaiian correspondence. The motion of Mr. Chandler was lost, but, no quorum having voted, the vote being to 27, seven less than a quorum, a call of the Senate was ordered, which showed the presence of exactly a quorum

Senator Hill inquired how many

were nine pairs, made the point of order that the records showed the names of a quorum, for thirty-six had voted and nine more had answered to their names and announced their pairs, thus showing the presence of forty-five, or two more than a Some amusement was awakened by this effort to apply the counting of a quorum to the Senate, and Senator Hoar inquired

were announced, and being told that there

whether Mr. Hill had made the point simply to pay a tribute to the wisdom o the late Speaker of the House (Mr. Reed.) Senator Quay also inquired whether he wished to suggest the adoption of "Reed "I do not admit that Mr. Reed has any monopoly of such a simple rule as this. and which may be applied in any parliamentary body," replied Mr. Hill. "Does not the Senator from New York

claim the prior right of discovery?" in-quired Mr. Chandler. (Laughter.) The Vice President was about to rule on the question as to whether or not a quorum had been shown to be present by the last vote, but recognized Mr. Hill, who, as soon as he had obtained the floor, yielded it to Mr. Cockrell, who moved that as it was then too late to do any busines the Senate should go into executive session. This was agreed to and the Senate accordingly did not learn whether the Vice President held that a quorum was present. After a short executive session the Senate ad-

## TO COIN MEXICAN DOLLARS.

How Senator Wolcott's Proposition Would Aid Our Silver Mines.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 13 .- A great deal of interest has been manifested here in regard to the exact meaning of Sena.or Wolcott's resolution, which was passed by the Senate a day or two ago, requesting the President to enter into negotiations with the republic of Mexico looking to the coinage by the United States at its 'nints of standard Mexican dollars. While this has nothing to do with the general question of bimetallism, it is looked upon as a favorable step by the silver men to a solution of one portion of that vexed question. As is well known to every business man interested in the China trade, the Mexican dollar is the standard of value in China. When she first opened her ports to foreign trade that dollar chanced to be adopted, and it has remained the standard ever since. The English government coined some ten thousand dollars, but they failed to be accepted. Similar failure attended an effort of France, and the dismal history of the trade dollar of the United States is too recent to need repetition. Even the Mexican government was unable to change even the die of its dollar. An effort to adopt a new emblem was promptly resented by the Chinese merchants, and the Mexican mints were compelled to return to the old dollar marked with the cactus, the eagle and the snake. The coin has no advantage over any other dollar. Intrinsically it is the cheapest, being only 337 prains ne while the trade dollar was 420 grains fine. But the Mexican dollar was the standard set by precedent, and the stand-

ard dollar it will remain. The Mexican mints are unable to turn out these dollars fast enough to supply the demand. Their capacity is only twentyfive or twenty-six millions a year. How far the demand for these cheap Mexican dollars exceeds the supply is evident from the fact that they command in London and New York a premium varying from 1 to 3 per cent. The purpose of Mr. Wolcott's resolution is to come to the relief of the Mexican mints and thereby furnish a market for, perhaps, some forty millions of American silver. These Mexican dollars coined at the United States mints are to be used for export only. They will never form a part of our currency. Mexico does not produce silver enough for her own use and levies an export duty of 2 per cent. on all silver exported. But so great is the demand for the Mexican dollars that about \$20,000,000 of the Mexican product is exported annually to the refineries at Swansea, England, and there coined. It is easy to see that if some arrangement can be made between the two republics that a profitable and legitimate market can be opened for some of our American silver. The Mexican mints charge the holders of bullion 4.40 per cent, on every dollar This seigniorage the United States mints would, of course, pay over to the Mexican treasury, and would doubtless charge the American silver owner an additional seigniorage to pay the expense of the American minting. It will thus be seen that there is no principle of bimetallism involved. No assurance of any kind been given by Mexico, but there are good reasons to believe that her answer

will be favorable Several Passengers Hurt.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., April 13.-The east-bound express on Ohio railroad which left Pittsburg at 6-25 o'clock last evening ran into a freight train at Tyrone, three miles west of here The baggage car and one day coach were demolished, but no one was killed. Several passengers were seriously hurt and all were badly shaken up. A dozen coke cars were wrecked. The accident was caused by an open switch. All traffic on the road was delayed six hours.

Concession to Boston Women. BOSTON, April 13.-The Exclusive University Club will open apartments for women in its elaborate clubhouse on Beacon Hill. The new suite will consist of a parlor and dining room in the present structure and a room about thirty-five feet square be constructed on the water side, commanding a fine view of the river Charles. The changes, it is thought, will be com-